

Connecting via Winsock to STN

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x

LOGINID:sssptau155jjg

PASSWORD:

TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

* * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * *

NEWS 1 Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2 "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 3 SEP 09 CA/CAPLUS records now contain indexing from 1907 to the
present
NEWS 4 AUG 05 New pricing for EUROPATFULL and PCTFULL effective
August 1, 2003
NEWS 5 AUG 13 Field Availability (/FA) field enhanced in BEILSTEIN
NEWS 6 AUG 18 Data available for download as a PDF in RDISCLOSURE
NEWS 7 AUG 18 Simultaneous left and right truncation added to PASCAL
NEWS 8 AUG 18 FROSTI and KOSMET enhanced with Simultaneous Left and Right
Truncation
NEWS 9 AUG 18 Simultaneous left and right truncation added to ANABSTR
NEWS 10 SEP 22 DIPPR file reloaded
NEWS 11 SEP 25 INPADOC: Legal Status data to be reloaded
NEWS 12 SEP 29 DISSABS now available on STN
NEWS 13 OCT 10 PCTFULL: Two new display fields added
NEWS 14 OCT 21 BIOSIS file reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 15 OCT 28 BIOSIS file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded and enhanced

NEWS EXPRESS OCTOBER 01 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01a, CURRENT
MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0b(ENG) AND V6.0Jb(JP),
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 23 SEPTEMBER 2003
NEWS HOURS STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS INTER General Internet Information
NEWS LOGIN Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS PHONE Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
NEWS WWW CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that
specific topic.

All use of STN is subject to the provisions of the STN Customer
agreement. Please note that this agreement limits use to scientific
research. Use for software development or design or implementation
of commercial gateways or other similar uses is prohibited and may
result in loss of user privileges and other penalties.

* * * * * STN Columbus * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:01:03 ON 06 NOV 2003

=> FILE CAPLUS

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

0.42

0.42

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:02:02 ON 06 NOV 2003

USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.

PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

Copyright of the articles to which records in this database refer is held by the publishers listed in the PUBLISHER (PB) field (available for records published or updated in Chemical Abstracts after December 26, 1996), unless otherwise indicated in the original publications. The CA Lexicon is the copyrighted intellectual property of the American Chemical Society and is provided to assist you in searching databases on STN. Any dissemination, distribution, copying, or storing of this information, without the prior written consent of CAS, is strictly prohibited.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 6 Nov 2003 VOL 139 ISS 19
FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 Nov 2003 (20031105/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> S POLYAMIDE
113812 POLYAMIDE
89335 POLYAMIDES
L1 145425 POLYAMIDE
(POLYAMIDE OR POLYAMIDES)

=> S CELLULOSE
310336 CELLULOSE
4035 CELLULOSES
L2 310796 CELLULOSE
(CELLULOSE OR CELLULOSES)

=> S BLEND OR MIXTURE
130337 BLEND
131052 BLENDS
179620 BLEND
(BLEND OR BLENDS)
64689 MIXTURE
122972 MIXTURES
184633 MIXTURE
(MIXTURE OR MIXTURES)
1379307 MIXT
509718 MIXTS
1701553 MIXT
(MIXT OR MIXTS)
1743586 MIXTURE
(MIXTURE OR MIXT)
L3 1877485 BLEND OR MIXTURE

=> S L1 AND L2
MISSING OPERATOR L1 AND L2
The search profile that was entered contains terms or nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> S L1 AND L2
L4 8115 L1 AND L2

=> S L3 AND L4
L5 2362 L3 AND L4

=> S FABRIC(L)ARTICLES
90338 FABRIC
81955 FABRICS

124943 FABRIC
(FABRIC OR FABRICS)

69892 ARTICLES

L6 1453 FABRIC(L) ARTICLES

=> S L5 AND L6

L7 11 L5 AND L6

=> S DYES

L8 194562 DYES

=> S L7 AND L8

L9 2 L7 AND L8

=> D L9 BIB,ABS

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1962:483826 CAPLUS

DN 57:83826

OREF 57:16798e-h

TI Water-soluble **dyes** containing methylol groups

IN Waechter, Rudolf; Weissauer, Hermann; Braun, Willy

PA Badische Anilin-& Soda-Fabrik A.-G.

SO 5 pp.; Addn. to Brit. 842,802 (CA 55, 8872f)

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
------------	------	------	-----------------	------

PI	GB 900950	19620711	GB	
----	-----------	----------	----	--

PRAI	DE	19590609		
------	----	----------	--	--

AB **Dyes** of the formula (D)(CH₂OH)_n, in which D is a radical of an azo or anthraquinone dye contg. .gtoreq. one 2,4-diamino-1,3,5-triazine group and .gtoreq. one water-solubilizing group, and in which H atoms susceptible to reaction with HCHO have been replaced by n (1-8) methylol groups, are used to dye **articles** of natural, regenerated, or chem.-modified **cellulose**, of natural, regenerated, or synthetic **polyamides**, or of polyurethans. The **dyes** may be prepd. by treating a dye (parent of D) with alkali and aq. HCHO, or by treating intermediates for the production of **dyes** with HCHO and then converting the methylol compds. to **dyes** of the above formula. Thus, water 60, 30% aq. HCHO 80, Na₂CO₃ 36, and a dye 38.2, obtained by conpling 2-H₂N-C₆H₄-SO₃H (I) 17.3 with 2-[(2-hydroxybenzylidene)amino]-4,6-diamino-1,3,5-triazine 23 parts, are stirred for 24 hrs. at room temp. The **mixt.** is salted, filtered, the residue washed with dil. NaCl until neutral, and then dried at 45.degree. in vacuo. It **dyes** cotton reddish yellow shades of good wetfastness. Similarly, 2-[(4-aminophenylsulfonyl)amino]-4,6-diamino-1,3,5-triazine was diazotized, coupled with 1,3,5-HO(HO₃S)₂C₁₀H₅, and finally treated with aq. HCHO to give an orange-red dye. 1-Amino-4-[p-[(4,6-diamino-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)sulfamoyl]anilino]-2-anthraquinonesulfonic acid, treated with aq. HCHO gave a compd. which dyed a mixed **fabric** of staple fiber and cotton a wetfast red shade. Diazotized 1,3,7-(HO₃S)₂(H₂N)C₁₀H₅ coupled with 2,4-diamino-6-(4-hydroxyanilino)-1,3,5-triazine and treated with aq. HCHO gave a dye which dyed cotton a wetfast reddish yellow shade.

=> D L9 1-2 BIB,ABS

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1962:483826 CAPLUS

DN 57:83826

OREF 57:16798e-h

TI Water-soluble **dyes** containing methylol groups

IN Waechter, Rudolf; Weissauer, Hermann; Braun, Willy
PA Badische Anilin- & Soda-Fabrik A.-G.
SO 5 pp.; Addn. to Brit. 842,802 (CA 55, 8872f)
DT Patent
LA Unavailable

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
------------	------	------	-----------------	------

PI	GB 900950	19620711	GB	
----	-----------	----------	----	--

PRAI	DE	19590609		
------	----	----------	--	--

AB **Dyes** of the formula (D)(CH₂OH)_n, in which D is a radical of an azo or anthraquinone dye contg. .gtoreq. one 2,4-diamino-1,3,5-triazine group and .gtoreq. one water-solubilizing group, and in which H atoms susceptible to reaction with HCHO have been replaced by n (1-8) methylol groups, are used to dye **articles** of natural, regenerated, or chem.-modified **cellulose**, of natural, regenerated, or synthetic **polyamides**, or of polyurethans. The **dyes** may be prepd. by treating a dye (parent of D) with alkali and aq. HCHO, or by treating intermediates for the production of **dyes** with HCHO and then converting the methylol compds. to **dyes** of the above formula. Thus, water 60, 30% aq. HCHO 80, Na₂CO₃ 36, and a dye 38.2, obtained by compling 2-H₂NC₆H₄SO₃H (I) 17.3 with 2-[(2-hydroxybenzylidene)amino]-4,6-diamino-1,3,5-triazine 23 parts, are stirred for 24 hrs. at room temp. The **mixt.** is salted, filtered, the residue washed with dil. NaCl until neutral, and then dried at 45.degree. in vacuo. It **dyes** cotton reddish yellow shades of good wetfastness. Similarly, 2-[(4-aminophenylsulfonyl)amino]-4,6-diamino-1,3,5-triazine was diazotized, coupled with 1,3,5-HO(HO₃S)₂C₁₀H₅, and finally treated with aq. HCHO to give an orange-red dye. 1-Amino-4-[p-[(4,6-diamino-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)sulfamoyl]anilino)]-2-anthraquinonesulfonic acid, treated with aq. HCHO gave a compd. which dyed a mixed **fabric** of staple fiber and cotton a wetfast red shade. Diazotized 1,3,7-(HO₃S)₂(H₂N)C₁₀H₅ coupled with 2,4-diamino-6-(4-hydroxyanilino)-1,3,5-triazine and treated with aq. HCHO gave a dye which dyed cotton a wetfast reddish yellow shade.

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1962:54459 CAPLUS

DN 56:54459

OREF 56:10419h-i,10420a-g

TI Coating of **articles**, especially fibers and **fabrics**, with fibrous boehmite

IN Bugosh, John

PA E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
------------	------	------	-----------------	------

PI	US 3013901	19611219	US	19591130
----	------------	----------	----	----------

AB A process is described for coating neg. charged solids with fibrous boehmite (I) and for use of I as an anchoring agent for subsequently applied topcoat materials. I was prepd. by adding 539.4 g. Et₂O-extd. Al dust to 4000 g. H₂O and 965.76 g. AlCl₃.6H₂O with agitation for 10 hrs. at 75-95.degree. to form a slightly opalescent soln., pH 3.5, Al₂O₃:Cl ratio 1:1, which was dild. to 2% I and autoclaved at 160.degree. to form a stable, opalescent sol, pH 3.78. The sol, was deionized to pH 5.51 with an anion exchanger, giving an 11:1 Al₂O₃:Cl ratio with I having a sp. surface area of 400 sq. m./g. Regenerated cellulosic materials, solid org. plastics, paper, fibers, woven fabrics, and polyurethan foams are suitable base materials. Thus, unsized paper and wool gabardine fabric were each treated with a 2% I sol, and a 1% aq. dispersion of perfluorooctanoic acid. They had excellent H₂O, oil, and grease repellency. Cotton fabric treated with I and Na stearate had excellent H₂O repellency after dry cleaning and soap-soln. washing. I treated Dacron, Orlon, fibrous glass, cotton cloth, and unsized filter paper

treated with acidic, mordant, or direct **dyes** retained the **dyes** after boiling; untreated fabrics lost their color. Sheepskins treated with I and NH_4 perfluorooctanoate gave soft, pliable skins which were H_2O - and grease-repellent, dry cleanable, and dyeable. Hydrophobic effects were obtained by spray coating bricks, concrete, plaster, wood, and terrazzo with I and then washing with Na stearate, polycarboxylic acid resins, or polymerizable carboxylic and sulfonic acid copolymers. Treatment of yarn and staple of fibers of polymers and copolymers of acrylonitrile, linear **polyamides**, and linear polyesters with I gave antistatic protection, increased ease of processing, and improved dyeing. Orlon jersey, treated with I, then scoured with a **mixt.** of 1% of the Na salt of the sulfate of the condensation product of ethylene oxide and oleyl alc. plus 1% $\text{Na}_3\text{HP}_2\text{O}_7$ was more stretch resistant and less pilled than untreated Orlon. I-treated Aerilan was more stretch-resistant and had better antistatic properties than the control. Treated Orlon upholstery fabric had better wear resistance than untreated fabric. I-treated carpet did not burn after ignition with hexamethylenetetramine, while untreated carpet was completely consumed. I-treated tufted, undyed, and dyed carpet had better soil ratings than untreated carpet. Immersion of Al sheet which had been cleaned with NaOH and HNO_3 in 1, then in a colloidal silica sol, and baking at 150-350.degree. gave a hard, adherent, abrasion-resistant coating. I was used to fix acid, mordant, or direct **dyes** to Al, for decorative effects, and to neg. charge colloidal graphite for improved lubricity and decreased tendency to sieze under high pressure. Al and stainless-steel panels treated with I were permanently dyed with red dye. I also imparted improved resistance to breakage to glass. Reflectance measurements on cardboard, pine boards, and plywood coated with alkyd-resin white paint and I, after application of C black, indicated excellent soil proofing. A film made by pressing I milled with granular polyethylene at 8000 lb./sq. in. and 145.degree. between Al foil adhered strongly, while polyethylene film made without I did not. Addn. of 0.5-6% I powder to tobacco gave improved taste and mildness to cigarets with less tar in the smoke: cleaner and drier pipe bowls resulted from the use of I in pipe tobacco. Natural rubber-butadiene/styrene **blend** foams treated with 0.6-3.1% I had 40-121% higher load-bearing capacities than untreated foams. Polyurethan foams impregnated with a 2.8% I dispersion, then with polysilicic acid, poly(vinyl alc.), etc., had wicking rates of 0.125-1.0 in./sec. vs. 0.0625 in./sec. for untreated foams. These foams retained their hydrophilic character after extensive washing with detergents; they were useful as sponges.